

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
The Daily, per year..... \$ 6.00
The Sunday (20 to 30 pages)..... 2.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year..... 8.00
The Weekly, per year (12 pages)..... 1.00
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ATLANTA, GA., JULY 10, 1891.

Spreading False News.

If we still had the old English law, making it a penal offense to spread false news, The New York World would undoubtedly be amenable to it for printing and continuing to print utterly groundless reports about the presence of yellow fever in Brunswick.

Almost every summer similar reports concerning southern towns get into circulation, but it is not usual for newspapers to persist in publishing them after they have been assured upon the best authority that they are baseless.

In the Brunswick matter The World seems to have made up its mind that the country shall believe that the yellow fever has a foothold in the city, no matter how strong the testimony may be to the contrary. After being authoritatively assured of its error, our contemporary sticks to its first statement, with the modifying remark "that it is to be hoped that the yellow fever cases reported as having manifested themselves in Brunswick are sporadic."

This continued attack upon the vital interests of a rising southern port is unfair, unjust and unworthy of a great newspaper. Brunswick has not had a single touch of the fever this year, and with her efficient quarantine regulations she is in no more danger than New York. Under the circumstances the action of her mayor in calling a meeting of citizens to protest against the course of The World was perfectly natural, and amply justified by the facts of the case.

If our city by the sea is so unfortunate as to receive a visit from the saffron scourge this season the truth will be told, and the outside world will be duly notified. But the voice of the entire south will be raised in indignant protest against any attempt to misrepresent the situation by publishing alarming and absolutely untrue statements and rumors.

A Western Prediction.

Some of the correspondents of The St. Louis Republic are becoming impatient because that journal refuses to say whether it is in favor of the free coinage of silver, and the fact is interesting. It is not important, of course, whether The Republic is for free silver or against; the cause would be neither helped nor hurt in any event; but the fact that the country subscribers of the paper are growing somewhat impatient because of its apathy is both interesting and significant.

The Republic responds to these complaints with a prophecy which doesn't promise great things for those sanguine democrats who are of the opinion that the silver issue will be disposed of before the campaign of 1892. The St. Louis paper says that the new congress will meet in December; that immediately after the organization, Mr. Bland or some one else will introduce a free coinage bill which will go through the house, pass the senate, be vetoed by the president, and fall of passage over the veto.

This is a fairly reasonable outline, and if it really happens, the free coinage issue will dominate all other issues. Even if the bill should become a law in spite of the Harrison veto, it must be a sanguine man who believes that the democratic party can afford to nominate a candidate who is opposed to the free coinage of silver.

Probable and Possible Candidates.

The Boston Herald, which is becoming so restless over the situation as to call on the republican newspapers to help the democrats nominate Mr. Cleveland, ventures to predict that if this event should not happen Mr. William C. Whitney will be made the candidate of the democratic party. "Mr. Whitney," says The Herald, "has elements which would make him a strong candidate, and he appears to be rising to considerable party prominence." After making this remark The Herald proceeds to show that the name of Mr. Whitney was mentioned solely for the purpose of getting in a fling at the governor of New York. It says: "No one has been mentioned so unpopular as Governor Hill—indeed, Governor Hill has ever been thought of in intelligent sources in this connection."

As to Mr. Whitney, it is undoubtedly true that he was a distinguished success as secretary of the navy. It was under his administration that our navy has grown to its present proportions, which are almost respectable, and all the work that has since been done in naval construction is simply in furtherance of the policy and plans inaugurated by him. We know of no objection to Mr. Whitney. He has not made himself obnoxious to an overwhelming majority of the democratic party by declaring against the restoration of silver to its old place in our currency, nor has he, so far as we know, made any attempt to belittle other democrats whose names have been mentioned as probable or possible candidates for the party nomination. In short, Mr. Whitney is a man of conspicuous ability who would undoubtedly make a good president.

Nevertheless, The Boston Herald carries nothing for Mr. Whitney, who has not, at least in a public way, declared himself to be in favor of the republican policy of op-

position to the free coinage of silver. Its little editorial paragraph is conceived, composed and published for the purpose of making a perfectly gratuitous fling at Governor David B. Hill. "No one," it says, "has been mentioned so unpopular as Governor Hill." This is not by any means as explicit as it might be. If The Herald means that Governor Hill is unpopular with the democrats, it is making a statement which it knows to be untrue; but if it means that the democratic governor of New York is unpopular with the republicans and mugwumps, its statement is even true than it was intended to be. No man in the country is more deservedly unpopular with the republicans and the political hermaphrodites known as mugwumps than David B. Hill. He has extraordinary facilities for making himself unpopular with these elements, and he rejoices in using them. He is a democrat. He makes no compromises with republicans and anti-democrats.

This is the secret of his unpopularity with the opponents of democracy. It is an unpopularity that amounts to distinction. The democrats of the country may well love him for the enemies he has made. His enemies are the enemies of good government.

The Cigarette Tax.

A gentleman who ought to be posted remarked the other day that the consumption of cigarettes had increased 10 per cent in this city since the recent ordinance of the city council taxing this article of tobacco \$200. It seems to be the same old tale of forbidden fruit being the sweetest, and the cigarette manufacturers, who are the most extensive advertisers in the world, do not seem to be troubling themselves at the result of this manner of advertising.

It is all right to prohibit the sale of cigarettes at all to boys and to pass stringent laws to prevent the sale of drugged or adulterated cigarettes to anybody; but to single out this special product for attack and make it the scape-goat of the weed in all other forms appears to be a matter of questionable wisdom. The best law to prevent a boy from smoking cigarettes is a paddle in the hands of a sturdy parent. It is a summary cure, and when properly applied never fails to accomplish good results.

A boy who can be prevented for a time from securing cigarettes because he cannot easily get them, will generally see to it that cheap cigars, or tobacco in some shape, are supplied, and will go to trouble oftentimes of providing himself with cigarettes by easy evasion of the law.

The use of tobacco in any form is deleterious to a maturing boy, and it is the duty of parents to prevent the use of tobacco in any shape. If the police were required to notify parents and guardians of the youths who fill their bodies with nicotine and cigarette fumes, it would be better than to put a premium on the sale, as is now the case.

If the parental authority does not exercise itself but little result can be accomplished by an appeal to the law. There is danger that we are drifting to too much special legislation and losing sight of too many of the old customs that were laws, and which gave power to the parent to regulate with the strap.

A Crazy Western Editor.

The Cleveland Leader says that "so great is the democratic fear of James G. Blaine that the country is full of low-lived Bourbons who would rejoice at heart over his physical breaking down and enforced retirement from public life."

What rot this is to come from a person who is supposed to be capable of editing a newspaper! Of all living republicans, Mr. Blaine is the only one who, by his attitude and career, has made a favorable impression on the southern people. It is true he has been and still is a partisan republican, and it is also true that he is not above the makeshifts that are characteristic of the ordinary politician, but there is something in the personality of the man—something so typical of the age and time—something so suggestive of the American spirit—that he has won the regard even of his political opponents.

Southern men who meet Mr. Blaine like him. On a number of important occasions, he has risen superior to the demands of partisanship, and has stood between the south and vicious republican legislation. He was opposed to the force bill, and expressed his contempt for the McKinley bill in public and in private. He is the only man of real national fame that now consorts with the republicans, and he is a good deal bigger than his party. He has overworked himself in the vain attempt to make the Harrison administration respectable, but there is no democrat in the south glad that the Maine statesman is breaking down or that he is to retire from public life. Without him Harrison will be as insignificant as he is vicious.

A Cyclone Problem.

The recent destructive cyclone in Louisiana and Mississippi suggests an interesting question to The New Orleans Picayune. It seems that the storm on the gulf coast was far from being as violent or furious as it was some two hundred miles in the interior. The wind on the water had less velocity than it acquired after striking the land.

It is easy to understand how the combined power of wind and water causes ships to be foundered or dashed to pieces on the coast, but it is difficult to explain how the wind alone is capable of destroying in an instant solid structures of brick and iron. At Baton Rouge, the other day, the storm in a second of time tore the most substantial walls into fragments, and cut down the most ponderous buildings, besides driving splinters of wood through the solid trunks of trees. As the Picayune remarks, such manifestations present problems of energetic force which no figuring upon the dynamics of a gas not raised to explosive conditions can explain.

Another thing about these storms disturbs the people of the Mississippi valley. The signal service can give warnings of the approach to the coast of the cyclones formed in the West Indian islands, but no one can tell where they will strike the shore or what course they will take inland.

We comfort ourselves with the belief that certain cities and towns are not in the track of these terrible visitations, but the mere fact that they have not suffered in the past is not an absolute guarantee of future security. The climatic changes caused by the deforesting of vast tracts of territory have wrought so many surprising results

that it is well to be prepared for the unexpected. One thing is certain—if a cyclone like the Baton Rouge visitation ever strikes one of our cities it will shatter our strongest buildings and tear most of the houses into splinters and toothpicks. Our buildings are not made to resist such a tremendous force.

Perhaps the progress of weather science will make the signal service of the future more efficient, and enable us to have timely warning of the coming of these destructive storms. At present we are at their mercy.

A Newspaper's Enterprise.

The approaching celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America has revived public interest in the voyage of Columbus, and The Chicago Herald has made a valuable contribution to our history by sending an expedition to ascertain and mark the exact spot where the first landing was made.

The Herald's explorers took a small vessel and after proceeding to the Bahama islands followed the exact course of Columbus. They located Watling's island as the place where the great discoverer landed, and at once went to work to erect a suitable monument, and dedicate it with impressive ceremonies. The monument is composed in part of stones taken from some of the most conspicuous buildings in Chicago, and in the vault under the corner stone The Herald's representatives deposited copies of leading American newspapers. They have kindly notified us that THE CONSTITUTION was one of the papers placed in the receptacle, and in view of its record as a globe-trotter this was of course a very proper as well as a very graceful thing to do.

Our Chicago contemporary in this expedition has simply confirmed the public in the opinion that it is one of the brightest and most progressive newspapers in the country.

It is CAMPBELL CARRIE—Ohio this year he will be a big man in this country next year.

ROYALTY is now taking its summer outing. Next time you hear from it it will be dodging democratic bombs and other explosives.

WHEN PHILADELPHIA gets its pocket bruised, it wants to purify politics.

WITH A bargain counter in his cabinet, Mr. Harrison ought to be pretty well fixed.

MR. MCKINLEY cannot sweep Ohio with a whisk broom.

EVEN THE NEW YORK PRESS calls for Quay to come down. The Press is a powerful organ, but Quay keeps on not coming down.

THERE is great complaint in a New York newspaper because one of the recently executed murderers was burnt by electricity. Miss Nancy should organize a society for the prevention of cruelty to murderers.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE should investigate Raun. He appears to be too good to be true.

HONEST JOHN WANAMAKER is to appear before the Keystone investigating committee again. John should be very particular about what he says. A man with a feeble memory sometimes forgets to dissemble.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE NEW YORK SUN says: "The act of God" is a phrase curiously surviving in law from medieval times, meaning that the act complained of was the work of some unexpected accident for which faultless mortals cannot be held responsible. In a recent case the supreme court of the United States used words that seem to imply that as time goes on this plea for escape from responsibility is to be less and less regarded. A train on the Virginia Midland railroad had been derailed in a narrow cut in consequence of a landslide, which was due to a heavy fall of rain. In deciding an action for damages incurred in the accident the court remarked significantly: "You who know so much about the law of God and the processes of nature, such a result, and we, therefore, hold you, and not God, responsible."

This language deserves attention, because it plainly suggests that with the extension of skill and knowledge the responsibility of carriers is gradually approaching that of absolute insurance. JAPANESE IMMIGRATION is disturbing the serenity of the Columbia river. There are now 5,000 Japanese in San Francisco, with as many more scattered over the state. At the present rate of arrival they will number over 20,000 within five years. This immigration is considered a more serious menace than that of the Chinese, for the cheap labor of the latter competed only with unskilled industries, whereas the Japanese are skilled tradesmen—carpenters, cabinet makers, shoemakers, tailors, and the like, and they work and thrive at low rates of wages.

H. CLAY KING, recently convicted of murder in the Memphis criminal court, will have to wait a long time before he is released. He is now in the supreme court of the state. The Tennessee supreme court is a perpetual body, holding sessions in each "grand division" of the state. It was recently adjourned at Jackson, the place where the court is held for west Tennessee, and will hold sessions in Nashville and Knoxville before it returns to that point.

THE PREACHERS all over the country show a disposition to advocate the rights of labor, and some of them are inclining to the side of socialism. In Boston, the Rev. Mr. Banks, of St. John's Methodist church, has preached a series of sermons on "The White Slaves of the Boston Sweaters," in which he has been justly severe upon the employers who pay women 40 cents for a day's work beginning at 7 in the morning and ending at 11 at night. He mentions a series of deplorable cases of affairs, but how it is to be remedied? Right here in Atlanta women are paid less than 40 cents a day for their work, although it is not likely that their hours run from 7 in the morning to 11 at night. Just such cases exist in every town in the country. What is the remedy? Perhaps the best thing would be to expand the currency and set all our industries booming as they were twenty-five years ago. People could get work and good wages in those days, and they lived comfortably.

THE PROPOSED reunion of the blue and the gray at the Chicago world's fair is unpopular. The confederates believe that they are not wanted. The Richmond Dispatch says that the people there would go to the sight of a rebel battle flag, and The Chicago Tribune insultingly says: "You'd better leave them all at home. Having tried for four years to destroy the American union in nothing but the spirit of worth commemorating. Put the emblems of treason away in a vault or a garret and forget them."

IF MARK TWAIN and Luke Sharp start their proposed humorous American weekly in London they will lose money. As it takes an Englishman two weeks to understand an American joke he needs time to shoot it into him once a week. He needs time for reflection. By the way, for a successful man, Mark Twain makes a good many failures. His good fortune may be more the result of luck than of judgment.

WAGNER, our journalist and statesman, was to get a strong backing by quote Jefferson was to quote him on free schools, on the tariff, on states rights, on bimetalism and on every conceivable question. The New Orleans Times-Democrat quotes him in support of lotteries. It says that in his book, "Thoughts on Lotteries," volume nine, he says that of his works, Jefferson answers every argument against lotteries, and pronounces them the safest, best and most satisfactory means of obtaining funds for schools, public improvements and similar purposes. Indubitably he is referred to by quote Jefferson was to quote him on free schools, on the tariff, on states rights, on bimetalism and on every conceivable question. The New Orleans Times-Democrat quotes him in support of lotteries. 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POLITICAL HACKS DENOUNCED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 9.—[Special.]—Announcement was sprung during the meeting of the Tennessee Dental Association at Murfreesboro. When the law requiring the practice of dentistry was discussed, Dr. Morgan, of Nashville, said that the present board of examiners was appointed through the political influence of their friends, and their capability to make themselves useful and instrumental in the removal of political strife, and not through individual proficiency to serve on the board on account of any prominence or distinction they had won as professional men. He thought that a radical change should be made in the modus operandi of appointing the examiners, and to that end he suggested that the association take active steps to secure legislation that would place the power of nomination in the association, and leave the duty of confirming the appointment in the hands of the governor. Dr. Morgan was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks. Drs. Beach, Stuebelied and Freeman all attacked the law, and a resolution providing for a legislative committee was adopted.

ORIGINAL. No. 24
Breakfast Fruit Cake
 BY MARION HARLAND.

1 quart of flour, 2 cups of milk, 2 tablespoonsful of butter, 1 tablespoonful of lard, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 quart of strawberries, huckleberries, blackberries or raspberries, 1 cup of sugar, 2 teaspoonfuls of Cleveland's baking powder.

Sift flour, baking powder and salt together, chop in the shortening, stir in the milk with a wooden spoon. The dough should be just stiff enough to handle. Roll into two sheets, line a baking pan with one, put in the berries, strew with sugar, lay on the other sheet and bake. Cut into squares, split and eat hot with sugar and butter.

Use only Cleveland's baking powder, the proportions are made for that.

The leavening power of Cleveland's Baking Powder comes from cream of tartar with soda, nothing else; that is why Cleveland's is perfectly wholesome, leavens most, and leaves best.

Photographs

Cabinet size \$3 per dozen
 Crayons, the finest in the city at lowest possible figures.
J. J. FABER,
 28 1-2 WHITEHALL ST.

Of Summer Goods more complete than other

A line in fact, that in completeness of detail cannot be surpassed.

SIT a summer coat and vest that you want?

WE have sicilians, serges drap d'ete, mohairs.

SIT a negligee shirt you are seeking?

WE have puff bosoms of all kinds. Madras cotans.

SIT quality and appearance you desire?

WE make those points prime essentials.

SIT fair, yet moderate prices you demand?

WE win trade by our prices, proving that they're right.

SIT A spring suit, or heavier texture you look for?

WE will sell you one at a \$3 to \$8 saving.

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 Manufacturers of
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 REDMONT WHITE LEAD, OIL
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Artists' and
Painters' Supplies,
Window Glass, Etc.

NO STATE ENCAMPMENT

BUT THE TROOPS WILL FOOT THEIR OWN BILLS FOR A WEEK.

An Important Meeting at the Artillery Army-mongers Tonight, to Which All Local Companies Are Invited.

Quartermaster General West will have the tents removed from Camp Chickamauga today. There will be no more state encampment this year—at the state's expense.

It is probable, however, that Chickamauga has not seen the last of Georgia's soldiers for this year.

The Atlanta Artillery has determined to go into camp at Chickamauga, and other companies from Atlanta, Augusta and LaGrange will also go on their own hook.

Yesterday, after the action of the senate in knocking the last peg from under the regular state encampment, matters looking toward a private encampment took more definite shape than they have yet assumed.

Captain Forbes notified the members of the Artillery, and last night that command held a meeting to discuss the situation.

It was resolved that the Artillery should go into camp at Chickamauga for a week, beginning next Tuesday.

But the Artillery does not want to go it alone unless it is necessary.

An invitation was therefore prepared asking the Governor's Horse Guards, Gate City Guard, Zouaves and Grady Cadets to join the Artillery in a meeting tonight at the Artillery armory for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of all going into camp at Chickamauga together.

The Troop Hussars, of LaGrange, were also invited, and Captain Forbes telegraphed Colonel Levy, asking if he would join with his battalion and the Richmond Hussars.

No reply was received from Colonel Levy, but a telegram from him to Quartermaster General West, requesting a supply of tents, indicates that the Augusta boys have made up their minds to camp somewhere.

The Atlanta companies have all determined to go into camp, but no particular time or place has been selected, and it is not improbable that they will come together and decide on Chickamauga at the meeting tonight.

The Western and Atlantic road has offered a one-cent a mile rate, the same given the state, to Chickamauga if the boys decide to go there, and Captain John Geo. of the West Point road has given assurance that the LaGrange boys will get the same.

It would certainly be more beneficial and pleasant if the boys would all go into camp together, and under the present circumstances a better place than Chickamauga could not be selected.

The tents are already there, and mess halls, kitchens, bathhouses, stables, hospitals and many other conveniences are on the grounds. As stated, Colonel West has decided to remove the tents today, but if the troops want to use them he will, of course, allow them to remain.

Tonight's meeting, at the Artillery armory, will doubtless be well attended.

What Will Be Done About It?

The chances are one to nothing that the state will be asked to refund a portion of the \$6,000 donated by the Chickamauga Land Company for the encampment.

This, because the state failed to carry out the four weeks' programme agreed upon when the donation was made.

Captain J. W. English, who is largely interested in the Georgia boys, was asked what would likely be done in this particular, yesterday.

"I cannot tell," said he.

"Will a demand for a part of the money be made?"

"In justice I do not think any demand would be necessary under the circumstances," said Captain English.

Captain English thought there was no occasion for trouble, as the permanent encampment would be located at Chickamauga and then all would come right.

There are stables which cost \$2,500 on the grounds at Camp Chickamauga, which have never had a horse in them.

Sore on the State.

Now that the legislature has done its do, the local military boys are not slow in expressing their disappointment.

Human nature crops out.

If the senate had concurred in the resolution and the boys had been ordered into camp next week there is no doubt but that there would have been some kicking.

But, as it is, they are sore on the state, and some very strong expressions of this soreness were heard.

A member of the Zouaves is responsible for the statement that more than one company is discussing the advisability of withdrawing from the state militia service and forming independent organizations.

Just what there is in this talk will probably come out later on, if there is anything in it.

Going to Tallulah.

Colonel Calhoun will go up to Tallulah this afternoon.

He does not go for that special purpose, but while there he will look over the ground and see what arrangements can be made for an encampment there.

"It may be best," said Colonel Calhoun, "that the legislature did not see fit to carry out the encampment at Chickamauga next week after all this uncertainty and suspension of a week or more."

"In case it had been done my battalion could not have gone in with the same full force and spirit as at the first, and consequently the showing made would not have been near as creditable."

Trials of the Cannibal.

I was talking with the cannibal in a museum the other day, and he was complaining of the fact that he had been at a salary of \$50, when an oldish man, who had evidently been indulging rather freely, approached and inquired of me:

"Is this the cannibal?"

"Yes, sir."

"From the South sea?"

"Yes."

"Eats human beings, does he?"

"He used to, I believe."

"Used to eat human beings, I suppose?"

"No doubt of it."

"Just chaw 'em right down like so much chicken?"

"Yes."

The visitor pulled out his handkerchief and wiped his eyes, and seemed greatly affected for a minute or two. Then he said:

"My son Bill was a sailor. The last I knew of him he sailed for the South sea. He was no doubt cast away and eaten by the cannibal, and I'll be hanged if I don't believe this slap-sided nigger was the very chap who got the most of him, and said:

"You see how it is? That's only one of the many trials I have to endure every day in the week, with a sacred concert on Sunday. Is it any wonder I am discouraged?"

He is going to equalize that thing if we have to revolutionize the whole country."

More Money or Revolution.

Senator Peffer at Cooper Union.

"There is need of several things. One is more money, another is cheaper money. I don't mean money that is not good for anything. We want good money. I don't care what kind, but an abundance of it. We want it at lower rates of interest than what we are now paying. Bondholders can get money at 10 per cent., but the farmer cannot get it for less than 10 per cent. We are going to equalize that thing if we have to revolutionize the whole country."

THE MILITARY MEN

WANT AN INSPECTOR GENERAL INSTEAD OF A COMMITTEE

To Examine the Officers and Companies of the State Troops—The Legislature Will Probably Act in the Matter.

Georgia's military men want a change made in the manner of inspecting the officers and companies of the state troops.

And it begins to look as though the present legislature would be asked to make the change so much wanted.

At present a committee examines the officers when they are elected by their companies and then, if the examination is satisfactory, their commissions are issued to them.

This plan has been in operation some time and the military men generally are asking that a change be made.

The reasons for wanting the change are many, and are being generally discussed by the men who belong to the state troops.

During the last encampment at Chickamauga, it was apparent that several officers were deficient in their knowledge of tactics, and unable to handle their companies as well as was possible or necessary.

This was the cause of a good deal of comment, and the result is that nearly every officer in camp wants a change made that will make the volunteer soldiery what it should be in every respect; in the efficiency of its officers as well as men.

What Is Wanted.

Most of the states which are noted for the efficiency and good appearance of the state militia, notably Maryland and New York, have one thorough military man to conduct the examinations of officers and companies, and report upon their efficiency and thoroughness. His report is final and abided by.

The result of an examination made by a good man, one thoroughly familiar with the duties, is that the officers of the militia are thorough in every way, and the inefficiency noted in a few instances at Chickamauga unheard of.

The present way of conducting the examinations is, in the opinion of many officers, loose and is in a great many instances an illustration of the blind leading the blind.

To remedy that state of affairs it is proposed to ask the legislature to pass a bill creating the office of inspector general and the man who is elected to this position will have his duties well defined and all the responsibility attaching to that place will fall on his shoulders alone instead of being divided up among many, as now.

This, it is believed, will bring the state troops, through their officers, to a state of efficiency not now possible, and also bring the various duties attaching to the position to one head instead of, as now, being divided up among many, to whom the results of any faults or omissions in the examination of officers are often matters of small moment.

With this change made it is believed that another great step towards systematizing the regulations of the state troops will have been taken.

The legislators will probably do what the military men wish in a matter of this sort.

And the military men, as a rule, want the change made.

ON HIS BIRTHDAY.

The Governor Finds Beautiful Fragrant Flowers Everywhere.

Governor Northen was fifty-six years old yesterday, and to him the ladies of the Flower Mission paid a delicate and beautiful compliment.

The flower day of the mission was made complimentary to Governor Northen. Odorous flowers on the desks of high officers and by the bedside of the sick and needy reminded all of the high esteem in which the governor is held by the women of Georgia.

To each bouquet or boutonniere was attached a card.

Governor Northen, in speaking of his birthday and his value of this expression of regard, said:

"To me the day has been one of rather hard work, but as a token of esteem, I prize very greatly the graceful compliment the ladies have paid me."

The distinction between complimentary to and compliments of, was not recognized by many members of the house of representatives yesterday. By some the flowers presented by the ladies of the Flower Mission, complimentary to the governor, were supposed to be a floral offering from that executive. And in this way, with a pang, of the conscious blush, he was playing on the great chessboard of business open out before his mind's eye with a dazzling vision of gold as the reward of a successful move.

Or was he thinking of his only daughter, the pride of his heart, the solace of his declining years, whose charming features reproduced in soft and flowing outline and expression the sterner visage of her father? Was he thinking, with a pang, of the conscious blush, he was playing on the great chessboard of business open out before his mind's eye with a dazzling vision of gold as the reward of a successful move.

His reflections were interrupted by the entrance of a customer.

The latter, a young man, came forward with an embarrassed air, looked hastily about as if to reassure himself that they were alone, and with a trembling voice he faltered out a question.

The man of business behind the counter looked keenly at him. Gone was the look of abstraction from his face—vanished the dreamy gaze from his eyes. The problems of the present had crowded out in one instant the speculations of the future. He was himself again, the alert man of affairs, as well as the tender, loving father of—but again we digress.

Promptly he spoke in reply to the trembling youth. With the decision of a man accustomed to dealing with matters of life and death, and in a voice that carried with it the impress of a certainty as absolute and irrevocable as fate itself, he said slowly but emphatically:

"No, my young friend, I can't let you have more as a teller and feeble counter on dot watch."

Important If True.

From The Chicago News.

A cable dispatch conveys the information from London that there are "certainly not more than thirty Americans of prominence" in English society, while in the later days of the third empire there were five times that number in Paris alone, all of whom had earned distinction by wealth, brilliancy of intellect or high marriage relations among the French aristocracy.

This information is very important if true, for if the prominence of American wealth, of American brilliancy of intellect and of American marriage relations recently decided in favor of Campbell, it is really on the decline there is some hope that American society and the American people are receiving the benefits which formerly were diverted into foreign channels.

However, judging from the enormous amount of American distinction in the lines mentioned which European steamship lines are carrying constantly from these shores to Europe, the authenticity of the London information may well be doubted.

The Application Refused.

DUBLIN, June 27.—The court of appeals today refused the application for a stay of execution in the suit recently decided in favor of Campbell, Farnell's private secretary, against the proprietors of The Cork Daily Herald.

The proprietors of The Herald asked for a stay of execution in view of the fact that a new trial was necessary on the ground that Farnell's letter stating that Mrs. O'Shea had authority to use Campbell's signature placed the whole matter in an entirely different light.

She preferred Another Tutor.

She—No, I don't think I ought to marry you. He—But don't you think you might learn something after you married me?

She—Yes, but I'd want to take lessons under somebody else.

Will Dobbs, the crazy negro who was locked up at the station house Wednesday night, was a great deal more quiet yesterday and was given to his relatives, who promised to watch him closely. There were several bruises on his body where he had beaten himself against the iron walls of the dungeon, and the clothing was nearly all torn from his back. His relatives do not want him to go back to Millidgeville.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

TWO FAIR AND INNOCENT COUNTRY GIRLS

Rescued from a House on Collins Street. They Arrived Last Night, and Only Spent an Hour in the House.

Here's the old, old story again.

Last night two young country girls were taken from the house of Nellie Train, on Collins street, and spent the night at the Home for the Friendless.

The girls had only been at the house a few minutes, and were rescued just in time to prevent their immediate ruin.

The girls are Clara Carpenter and Effie Ward, both living near Whitepath, Ga.

Each has the appearance of a country girl, but a well raised one, and both are quite pretty. The younger one, Effie Ward, cannot be over sixteen, and is a blonde of unmistakable beauty.

The girls arrived in Atlanta late yesterday afternoon in company with Sallie Patterson, herself rather young, but for some time an inmate of questionable houses in Atlanta. The trio went to the house of Nellie Train. So soon as they entered the two young girls appreciated their fatal mistake and began crying. They wished to leave, but had no place to go. A young man noticed their distress, and but for him the girls, with no money and no refuge, would doubtless have remained to their ruin.

He at once wrote a note to Chief Connolly, telling him the circumstances and that there was yet time to rescue them unharmed.

The girls were taken to the station house, where they told their story. The older one is an orphan, living with relatives at Whitepath. The younger has both parents living, well known and highly respected.

They state that Sallie Patterson, a niece of Miss Ward, lived near them, and a short time ago returned from Atlanta. She was well dressed, and had learned many new and smart ways since leaving her old home. She told them where she had been, picturing to them a house elegantly furnished, a life of ease and luxury—nothing but pleasure and plenty of money. The roseate pictures she painted deeply impressed them. The arguments were too much for them, and when the woman proposed to come to Atlanta and bring them with her, they could see no reason for not coming. Both innocent of any sin, but willing to leave the prosy country life and enter one painted as round about of pleasure and joyous excitement.

So without a word to relatives or friends they boarded the train. Hardly had they entered the house here before they saw how different was the picture from the real. To the innocent country girls their first sight of the world was revolting. No money, no place to go. What was to be done but remain. Then how sweet did the prosy country life appear, and what wouldn't they give to return. While in the midst of their reflections, a number of officers arrived, and home again arose before them; to home and relatives they would return as pure and innocent as when they left.

As they told their story tears ran down their cheeks, but smiling through them they spoke of their joy at being saved from such a life and the opportunity to return home with nothing more than a glimpse of the world. They say they have seen enough of Atlanta, and Whitepath is good enough for them.

Sallie Patterson was arrested, charged with enticing the young girls from home, and now occupies a cell at the station house.

She is a young woman of rather attractive appearance and apparently not over twenty. She claims that she left Atlanta and went to her old home at Whitepath to stay and lead a better life. The two girls, Clara and Effie, knowing of her life in Atlanta, asked her to go back with them. She tried to dissuade them, but they said they were going any way, and offered to pay her way if she would go too. She bitterly denials persuading them to leave, and thus is the old, old story, only in this case the rescue was in time to save two fair young lives.

Happening Every Day.

From The Chicago Tribune.

He was a man past the prime of life. Threads of silver glistened in his dark, wavy hair and the sharp gleam of time had left its furrows in his strongly marked face. He sat in his place of business with his elbows resting on the counter and his head resting on his hands, but his thoughts were far away.

Of what was the man of business thinking? Of whom? Did financial embarrassments threaten him? Were his thoughts disturbed by apprehensions that his cozy little home was menaced by creditors? Had some of his investments turned out badly? Was he planning and scheming to add to his wealth? Did some constant in the bank he was playing on the great chessboard of business open out before his mind's eye with a dazzling vision of gold as the reward of a successful move?

Or was he thinking of his only daughter, the pride of his heart, the solace of his declining years, whose charming features reproduced in soft and flowing outline and expression the sterner visage of her father? Was he thinking, with a pang, of the conscious blush, he was playing on the great chessboard of business open out before his mind's eye with a dazzling vision of gold as the reward of a successful move.

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The latter, a young man, came forward with an embarrassed air, looked hastily about as if to reassure himself that they were alone, and with a trembling voice he faltered out a question.

The man of business behind the counter looked keenly at him. Gone was the look of abstraction from his face—vanished the dreamy gaze from his eyes. The problems of the present had crowded out in one instant the speculations of the future. He was himself again, the alert man of affairs, as well as the tender, loving father of—but again we digress.

Promptly he spoke in reply to the trembling youth. With the decision of a man accustomed to dealing with matters of life and death, and in a voice that carried with it the impress of a certainty as absolute and irrevocable as fate itself, he said slowly but emphatically:

"No, my young friend, I can't let you have more as a teller and feeble counter on dot watch."

Important If True.

From The Chicago News.

A cable dispatch conveys the information from London that there are "certainly not more than thirty Americans of prominence" in English society, while in the later days of the third empire there were five times that number in Paris alone, all of whom had earned distinction by wealth, brilliancy of intellect or high marriage relations among the French aristocracy.

This information is very important if true, for if the prominence of American wealth, of American brilliancy of intellect and of American marriage relations recently decided in favor of Campbell, it is really on the decline there is some hope that American society and the American people are receiving the benefits which formerly were diverted into foreign channels.

However, judging from the enormous amount of American distinction in the lines mentioned which European steamship lines are carrying constantly from these shores to Europe, the authenticity of the London information may well be doubted.

The Application Refused.

DUBLIN, June 27.—The court of appeals today refused the application for a stay of execution in the suit recently decided in favor of Campbell, Farnell's private secretary, against the proprietors of The Cork Daily Herald.

The proprietors of The Herald asked for a stay of execution in view of the fact that a new trial was necessary on the ground that Farnell's letter stating that Mrs. O'Shea had authority to use Campbell's signature placed the whole matter in an entirely different light.

She preferred Another Tutor.

She—No, I don't think I ought to marry you. He—But don't you think you might learn something after you married me?

She—Yes, but I'd want to take lessons under somebody else.

Will Dobbs, the crazy negro who was locked up at the station house Wednesday night, was a great deal more quiet yesterday and was given to his relatives, who promised to watch him closely. There were several bruises on his body where he had beaten himself against the iron walls of the dungeon, and the clothing was nearly all torn from his back. His relatives do not want him to go back to Millidgeville.

He Shot a Negro.

Patrolman Frank Whitley and Jeff Wright arrested John Marks yesterday. Marks is a negro wanted at Lithonia for shooting another, and is also wanted at Decatur for beating up a woman. The negro he shot at Lithonia is said to be in a very critical condition, and is expected to die.

His Relatives Have Him.

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WILL IT BE SOLD?

SAID THAT THE ALLIANCE EXCHANGE WILL BE SOLD.

The Rumor Denied at Alliance Headquarters—Negotiations Pending to Co-operate with Other State Alliances.

It is rumored that the alliance exchange of Georgia is to be sold to New York parties.

Since the legislators have been in the city, among the members of the alliance who are in the general assembly, in a quiet way the matter has been considerably discussed.

On the supposed contemplated change in the character of the exchange all the comment has not been favorable, and there has been some talk of a deal by which parties prominent in the great order would be benefited.

Dr. Peck was not in the city, but the alliance exchange report was denied. It was stated, however, that negotiations were pending by which the exchange, co-operating with the exchanges of other states, would establish a purchasing agency in New York, in order that goods might be bought in very large quantities, and at lower figures.

It was also said that the Georgia Alliance had been more dilatory than any other alliance in taking action on the purchasing agency.

The exchange contemplates enlarging its sphere by establishing branch exchanges in different parts of the state, for the reason as stated by those in control, that the distance prevents them from supplying many suballiances.

From what was gathered at the exchange it seems that the rumor of a sale started from a misconception of the intention of those who manage the exchange and that a combination and co-operation with other exchanges and not a sale is what the management of the Alliance exchange of Georgia desires.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Mrs. Marie DuBose Congdon gave a delightful musicale at her home, 89 Capitol Place, last evening complimentary to Mrs. A. E. Blandier, of Nashville.

The programme was excellently rendered throughout, and afforded an evening of greatest enjoyment. It was:

Piano solo, "Polonaise," Weber—Professor Mayer.

Song selected—C. C. Krutch.

Quartet, "Where Are Thy Bowers," Rossini, Trinity choir—Miss Congdon, Miss Martin, Miss O'Connor and Miss.

Song, "Expectancy," by Dudley Buck—Mrs. Sheridan.

Tenor solo, "Lost Chord"—Pat O'Connor.

Song, "The Day is Done"—Mr. Owens.

Piano solo, "Isabel Walts," Bachman—J. M. Mayer.

Recitation—Miss Stocker.

Bass solo, "Murmuring Voice of the Deep," Elgar—J. M. Mayer.

Solo, "Scene and Prayer," Der Freischütz—Miss Congdon.

Tenor solo, "Thou with the Bright Eyes," Kucher—Miss Annie Martin.

Piano duet, selected—Mrs. Boykin and Miss L. Boykin.

Tenor Solo, "Afterward"—Mr. Brisbane.

Hazeltan grand piano kindly loaned by Miles & Still.

Miss Essie Small, of Tunnel Hill, passed through the city yesterday on her return home, after a pleasant visit to friends and relatives in Macon and Cuthbert.

Miss Ellen Fitzpatrick, who has been visiting her brother in South Carolina, has returned to the city.

Mrs

WILL BEGIN